

ing upon the celebrated precedent of the Grave and Cilly duel, he proposed to fight Pryor with any weapon which that intrepid gentleman might select. Whereupon this stickler for the tenets of the code, this punctilious Pryor, not relishing the whistling of bullets any more than the gleaming of knives, conceived a sudden prejudice against pistols, and informed Col. Lander that he had no controversy with him! And so, Roger A. Pryor, not to put too fine a point upon it, who had gone swaggering into this quarrel, skulked out of it a doubly-disgraced man.

HOUSTON ON CONVENTIONS.

Gov. Houston has published a long letter declining to allow his name to be brought before the Charleston Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. Though it is impossible to read this document without calling to mind the fable of the fox who stigmatized as sour the grapes that hung out of his reach, at the same time it must be admitted that a great many of Gov. Houston's points are extremely well taken, and very strongly put. The letter is principally made up of a series of pungent objections to the caucus system of Presidential nominations as it has been operated by the Democratic politicians. The General points out the effect of this system in denationalizing the party, and cutting it up into an incoherent congeries of sectional and personal cliques, having no common object of national importance in view, but limited to the securing of office, power, spoils, and plunder for this or that section of the party, and compelling all the others to submit to, and even to promote, this arrangement. Thus, the Charleston Convention will be made up of Squatter-Sovereignty Democrats, non-intervention Democrats, Territorial Slave-code Democrats, African Slave-trade Democrats, with half a dozen different shades and varieties of distinction, secession and Southern-Confederacy Democrats, which last, indeed, may be expected to exercise a controlling influence over its proceedings.

The General alleges that the existing agitation upon the subject of Slavery was entirely brought about through the eager struggles of selfish and unprincipled Presidential aspirants to manufacture political capital for themselves, and he alludes in indignant terms to his own ostracism, because, foreseeing the inevitable consequences, he had refused to give his sanction to the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The Democratic caucus system, as managed by the corrupt and selfish politicians who constitute the majority of the members, and by whom the honest minority is rendered powerless, and in fact employed to give a color of respectability to proceedings which they do not approve, tends at the same time to deprive the body of the people of their due influence, and the President so selected of his proper independence and the freedom of action essential to the discharge of his official duties.

In the formation of conventions, public sentiment is not regarded nor expressed; but cliques and management and chicanery are resorted to as substitutes for it. Instead of giving expression to the popular will, which they pretend to be their object, both the design and effect of these conventions, as they are actually conducted, is to control the popular action. Nominations are made and platforms put forth, containing in ambiguous language statements subject to different constructions in different parts of the Union, and calculated to deceive, and all who will not submit to this dictation are proscribed as heterodox, and sent out of the party.

Thus the people find themselves stripped of their most valuable political privileges, and reduced to be mere puppets of a few designing politicians. At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

At the same time, the candidate thus nominated is equally deprived of his individuality and his independence. He is the President, not of the nation, nor even of a party, but only of a clique of a party. And this deprivation of political independence extends not only to the successful candidate, it extends to the unsuccessful.

gangs of slaves, male and female, on their way to a Southern market, driven hand-cuffed and with whips cracking about their ears, through the streets of this city under authority of a new decision on the part of Judge Taney and his Pro-Slavery associates. This would be the next thing to the fulfillment of the anticipation ascribed to Mr. Toombs of some day calling the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill. Indeed, after such a decision, Mr. Toombs might easily do that by passing Bunker Hill on his way to New-Orleans and a market.

THE HERALD, when it remarks that "the devil

"has got into the Methodist Episcopal Church 'North,' intends no sly allusion, we hope, to the Rev. Mr. Kettell, to whose speech in the Conference we referred on Saturday, and whom *The Herald* compliments in the same article as a "sensitive, rational, and educated clergyman," and his speech as a "masterly" one—"a better defense of the 'slave institution'—though, to be sure, that is not saying much—than any delivered in Congress during the present session."

That the Rev. Mr. Kettell may understand the precise value and bearing of these compliments, we beg leave to refer him to an article in a subsequent column of the same number of *The Herald*, in which that journal exultantly relies on the influence of the "almighty dollar"—"their greatest and most powerful god"—to quiet down the people of New-England and the North-West on the question of Slavery. "Even the clergy," remarks *The Herald*—no doubt with the New-York Methodist Conference, and the Rev. Mr. Kettell, and his "masterly speech," in its eye—"are bowing down to it, and becoming eminently conservative."

"Slavery most of them regard as a sin; but a large number, continually growing larger, consider it as a venial sin, a sort of necessary evil, while some go still further, and justify the institution 'on moral and political grounds.'" In remarking as it does, in its first article, that it is Mr. Kettell, and men of the same stamp, who can alone save "religion" from utter destruction, it must be the worship of the almighty dollar to which that journal refers.

News from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst. do not confirm the accounts hitherto circulated from New-Orleans that, in consequence of the seizure of the Marine steamers, a decree had been issued banishing American citizens, and confiscating their property. It is stated, however, that great excitement prevailed, and that a declaration of war was talked of. The defeat of the attack on Vera Cruz is ascribed to that capture, the supplies upon which Miramon relied being on board those vessels.

Meanwhile, there are reports at Vera Cruz of a new march upon Mexico, for which purpose it was reported that the troops of the Northern Provinces were again concentrating. But it does not appear that the power of the Church party had been materially shaken. They still held the cities of Guadalupe and San Luis Potosi, and no progress had yet been made by the Constitutionalists in their attempts to recover those cities.

Our ambassador, Mr. McLane has returned to Vera Cruz, and that city is recovering from the effects of the late bombardment, which occasioned much less damage than was at first reported.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER QUARREL.

The city is still agitated with various rumors to the effect that Mr. Pryor had disclaimed his second's action in rejecting Mr. Potter's terms, and had addressed Mr. Potter another note, offering to accept his proposition, which was not delivered under the advice of Mr. Pryor's friends to whom the message was alleged to have been communicated. Another is that Mr. Pryor had signified his willingness to meet Mr. Potter in common combat, with such arms as either might choose, outside the frequented walks.

These rumors have as yet no foundation in fact, whatever purpose may be entertained. They doubtless led to the arrest of Mr. Potter yesterday morning. Mr. Pryor has not been held to bail, and does not intend to put himself immediately within reach of the authorities. He was in the city, at the Kirkwood House, on Friday night, in company with Messrs. Miles and Keitt.

Mr. Potter had arranged a fortnight ago to go home this week, but will remain in consequence of these reports. His friends do not propose to publish the correspondence now, as the main facts are understood by the public. They are, however, perfectly willing the other side should. Col. Lander called upon Mr. Keitt on Friday night to understand whether his presence as the second of Mr. Potter was any longer desired in connection with this affair, and was courteously assured it was not.

Many of Mr. Pryor's personal and political friends entertain the opinion that he unnecessarily pressed this quarrel on Mr. Potter, and having assumed an attitude in the House, which was followed up by a peremptory challenge, he was bound to accept any weapon that was proposed. Others sustain his course throughout, but obviously against the current of opinion.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

A large number of Eastern and Western delegations arrived last night. Mr. Douglas's partisans are most active and noisy here, but will be less so at Charleston. They have not full swing, however, for the Cook openly offers to wager that he will not carry Illinois if nominated. Caleb Cushing declines going to Charleston as a delegate, and has notified his substitute to act. There was a movement on foot to make him permanent President.

A MEAN DISCRIMINATION.

The Constitution nearly reflects upon Mr. Corwin for appearing before the Post-Office Committee to advocate Mr. Butterfield's project of mail steamer communication with Mexico, and yet applauded the speech of John Cochrane on the same subject. This is its characteristic fairness.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH CHARLESTON.

Telegraphic facilities between Charleston and here are only about one-eighth of those between Washington and New-York, so that unless the principal Presses unite in some common arrangement, there will be difficulty in getting full proceedings of the Convention, there being only two wires to supply the whole business.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Toombs returned to-night from Georgia. He expresses the belief generally entertained here that the contest will be between Messrs. Hunter and Douglas at Charleston.

DEATH OF HON. W. C. JOHNSTON.

William Cost Johnston, formerly in Congress from Maryland, died suddenly to-day. He has been ill, but was supposed to be recovering.

DOUGLAS HEADQUARTERS.

The Douglas men here have their principal headquarters at the National Hotel under the lead of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois.

Ohio delegates, like Mr. Faran, claim they can carry Mr. Douglas unless Mr. McLean be nominated at Chicago, who, they concede, can beat him.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14, 1860. It appears by a correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Prussia, dating as far back as 1840, that while Prussia has evinced the most kind and conciliatory disposition in all the individual cases of compulsory enlistment of naturalized American citizens in the army of that Kingdom, she does not manifest any desire to surrender the principle involved.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860. As a number of the opposition will pair off with Democratic members of Congress who are going to Charleston, and will avail themselves of this arrangement to visit their friends in the city, and exhibit a quorum, if so many will be left here to attend to the public business.

David A. Burr, who has recently returned from Utah, in a lecture last night, refuted the statement of Mr. Hooper, the delegate from the Territory, that the Mormons have no coining machine, and exhibited some of their money which the authorities have forced into circulation to show that it is thirty per cent below the national standard.

It is said the Administration adheres to the possession of San Juan Island, and that, in response to the proposition of the British Government, the latter has by this time been so informed.

Mr. Stockton, Chaplain of the House, the President, Speaker Pennington, and other members of Congress, being among his numerous auditors to-day, was so pointed in his remarks as clearly to imply his strong condemnation of the duel.

The Hon. Wm. Cost Johnston, ex-Congressman from Maryland, died here to-day.

The postage between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, by the Bremen mail, has been reduced from 22 to 15 cents, prepayment optional, so that the uniform rate of the latter amount is now chargeable on all letters conveyed in the Bremen mail between the United States and the States belonging to the German and Austrian Postal Union.

The Pryor and Potter Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

Mr. Potter has been arrested and given a bond of five thousand dollars to keep the peace, and especially not to fight a duel. The officers are in search of Mr. Pryor, who will be similarly bound.

Latest Doings in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, April 15, 1860—11 p. m.

RUMORS.

The city is full of rumors as to when the Legislature will adjourn, and when it is, as to votes, railroad tolls, &c. It is rumored that the Governor has vetoed prepared for the Albany & Saratoga Railroad appropriation, and three city railroad bills. Other accounts are that he has not, and will not veto any of these bills, but keep them to die natural deaths, in the event that the Legislature should adjourn to-morrow or next day.

On the other hand, it is confidently expected that the Legislature will not adjourn till the city railroads are signed or vetoed, and that if vetoed they, with other bills that have been vetoed and are expected to be vetoed, will have sufficient vitality by a union of interest to go through over the veto. One current rumor is to the effect that the Legislature will take a recess from Monday to Thursday, so that members can attend the Syracuse Convention, and the Governor have time to consider the bills now before him. The farmers in the Legislature are very anxious to be at their plows, and it is doubtful if they can be kept together after Tuesday next.

There is hardly a lingering hope remaining that the Legislature will agree on a Toll bill, and there is danger that it will adjourn without making provision to meet the liabilities of the State for interest on the canal debt. &c. The acts already passed provide for a tax of 2½ cents on the dollar, and unless a Toll bill shall be passed will be necessary to meet the State liabilities to levy a further tax of 1½ mill, making the total tax four mills.

There is a strong disposition in the Assembly not to levy this last tax, but to adjourn and go home, after having presented an address to the people, showing who are the persons who have prevented the passage of proper measures for increasing the revenue without resort to burdensome taxation. But rather than have the State go to protest, it is said that the Governor will call an extra session.

The Utica Asylum Investigation Committee will report to-morrow. They have failed to find anything decisive as to where the patient received his injuries as the employees of the Asylum are said to have testified differently from their statements to the Coroner's Jury. The Counsel for the Asylum who appeared before the Committee managed to rule out the testimony taken before the Coroner on technical points. I understand the evidence shows a want of interest on the part of Dr. Gray, and that the attendants of the Asylum have been selected without reference to their fitness.

Senator McLean's resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Central Park, was passed last night.

The Senate also adopted the Assembly substitute for the Bankrupt bill.

There will be a fight in the Assembly against the Commissioners of Records appropriation in the city tax levy as passed by the Senate, and it is doubtful if the Governor will sign the bill unless the item shall be stricken out.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Saturday, April 14, 1860.

The official returns, up to the present time so change the figures that the vote for Chief-Justice is considered doubtful. The friends of Sloan confidently claim his election. Nothing but the official canvass can decide.

From Albany.

ALBANY, April 15, 1860.

It has been agreed on by a number of members of the Senate and Assembly to introduce a joint resolution to-morrow to adjourn over until early in May, so as to give an opportunity to the Democrats to attend the Charleston Convention, and meet and settle up the business before the Chicago Convention.

The resolution will be coupled with the provision that no new business is to be initiated, the object being the defeat of the proposed design of the Governor to kill the City Railroad bill, by leaving them unengaged after the Legislature has finally adjourned.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

COLUMBIA, Friday, April 13, 1860.

The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not of a serious character. All is in good order between Newark and Belair. The portion that was obstructed by the fire at the junction of Columbia and New York, a large force is at work there, and all will be repaired so that trains can pass over the entire line to-morrow (Saturday).

The Buffalo Harbor.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

The dispatch in regard to navigation, is an error. Two propellers have made an attempt to leave, but have not yet been out of sight. They can neither go further nor get back. The ice is firmly anchored, and the prospect of navigation opening is but little better than in midwinter.

Large Rise on the Ohio River.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, April 14, 1860.

The Ohio River at this point, 300 miles below Pittsburgh, is twenty feet deep, and at a stand. Boats are plenty for the last half of the season. No damage has resulted to the Baltimore and Ohio Road, on track or bridges, by the recent freshet. Freight and passenger trains are running regularly both ways.

Fire in West Troy.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Saturday, April 15, 1860.

On Saturday night a large fire occurred in West Troy, destroying N. L. Dunn's cooper shop, a wagon factory, a grocery, eleven dwelling houses, and four barns. Loss about \$30,000; partially insured. The Arba Reed, steam fire engine of this city, prevented even a more destructive conflagration.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Success of the Pony Express.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

THE SILVER AND GOLD MINES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Saturday, April 14, 1860.

The first messenger on the Central Overland Pony Express arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with California dates to April 3, and Carson Valley dates to the 4th.

This messenger came through in ten days to a minute, he having left San Francisco at 4 p. m. on April 3. Owing to the derangement of the wires between here and St. Louis, the reports were delayed until this morning.

From San Francisco we have the following intelligence:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3, 1860.

The United States steamer Powhatan, Capt. Pearson, bearing the flag of Commodore Tatnall, arrived on the 27th of March from Japan, via Honolulu. She brings the Japanese embassy, consisting of two principal Embassadors, Princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and two associates, who are nobles of nearly equal rank. These four are of the Emperor's Council. They are accompanied by a suite of sixteen officers. Among them are three interpreters and fifty-two subordinates—making seventy-two in all.

The Powhatan arrived at Honolulu March 5, and remained there till the 18th. The Embassadors were received with all formal honors. Private hospitalities were extended on every hand, and the King and Queen held court at the palace for the reception of the distinguished foreigners, and welcomed them in appropriate terms. They were also entertained at a grand ball given by the officers of the Powhatan, expressing great delight at the gay and novel scene.

They bring \$100,000 to defray their personal expenses, although the embassy is invited at the sole expense of the United States. They were given the best quarters on board the Powhatan during the voyage, and arrived in good health and highly pleased.

The chief dignitaries are magnificently dressed in embroidered silk robes, each wearing a sword of beautiful workmanship. They have conducted themselves with great dignity and propriety.

The Japanese Embassadors visited San Francisco on the 31st inst., and have remained the honored guests of the city ever since. Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated from the city treasury to provide for their suitable entertainment. All the Corporation officers, the members of the Legislature, the Governor and citizens generally have paid their respects in person, and on the 3d instant a grand public reception was given the strangers at the largest hall in the city, where the United States officers, both civil and military, with the foreign consuls and State authorities, participated in the reception ceremonies.

The Japanese carry an immense amount of baggage, including many boxes of presents to the United States Government.

The Powhatan, on the day of her arrival, went to Mary Island Navy Yard, all the embassadors remaining on board. It will require several days to overhaul the steamer and take in coal, when she will sail for Panama. The embassadors will thence proceed to Aspinwall, where the United States steamer Roanoke is expected to be in waiting to convey them to Washington.

They are so well pleased with the Powhatan that they express their wish to have her detained at Panama to convey them back to Japan on their return from the United States. They purpose spending about a month on the Atlantic side, although their time is not limited.

The Board of Supervisors sent a memorial up to the Legislature to-day, asking an appropriation of \$30,000 to be expended in entertaining the Japanese embassy.

The attaches of the Powhatan are ordered on board on the 5th inst., and the steamer is expected to sail for Panama with the Commissioners about that time.

The Powhatan arrived up from Mare Island to-day, and a great military demonstration was taking place when the messenger left.

The Japanese steam corvette Candianmaru has been in the Dry Dock at Mare Island Navy Yard and been put in complete order free of charge, Commodore Cunningham explaining that while he had no actual authority to render this accommodation, he felt sure he was doing so on the instructions of his Government.

The Legislature is occupied in considering the San Francisco Bulkhead bill. The contest is exciting, proportionate to the interests involved. The result is doubtful.

The State Capital seems permanently located at Sacramento, \$100,000 having been appropriated for the commencement of a capital building, which is to cost, when complete, \$500,000.

Wm. B. Garrison and others are negotiating for a line of propellers to Japan. Mr. Garrison goes East in July.

The Rover, from Japan, brings 2,700 tons of rapeseed oil, 300 bundles sea weed, 500 bundles cuttle fish, 1,300 pieces of plank, and a miscellaneous cargo of Japanese products.

The steamer Golden Age leaves on the 5th of April, and will take 400 passengers.

The Ovade, for Hong Kong, takes considerable flour, 200,000 feet of lumber, and \$500,000 in gold and silver. The Eagle Wing, for New-York, takes 10,000 boxes of wool, 60 casks of California wine, and other domestic products.

The Legislature will adjourn April 24. The Andrew Jackson arrived on the 24th inst., 9 days from New-York.

The news from the Washoe mines is about as heretofore reported. Immigration thither is increasing.

The foreign summary of the news was sent by mail, via the Butterfield route, on the 30th ult.

The amount of gold bullion deposited in the mint last week was 2,994 ounces; and of silver bullion, the amount was 7,000 ounces; and the amount of money collected was \$236,000, mostly in double eagles.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CARSON VALLEY.

CARSON CITY, April 4, 1860.

The excitement in regard to the silver and gold mines in this region is unabated. Hundreds are pouring in from all parts of California. Scarcely a company who are prospecting have failed in striking rich ore where they anticipated to find it. The mineral region extends for one hundred miles in every direction, and rich discoveries have been made over one hundred miles up the Humboldt. The Spanish claims, situated where the mines were first opened, were yielding \$20,000 per day. Ground is changing hands at from \$100 to \$300 per foot.

The Meno Lake and Walker River country is rich in minerals. Hundreds are prospecting in that region, and generally with good success. Ore is now being shipped to San Francisco for smelting. Five different companies are making arrangements to ship their ore to the coast by railroads. The ore sent yields from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per ton. Discoveries of gold bearing quartz are being made every day. Machinery of every description is on its way here for the purpose of crushing, smelting, &c. Town property in different localities ranges high. Many fire-proof buildings are under construction. The population is increasing very fast, and it is thought that in two months the population will be 50,000. Society is very bad. There are no laws for the collection of debts or the punishment of criminals, and murders and fights are of daily occurrence.

Freights from California are very high. Flour is

now selling at \$40 per 100 pounds. Lumber is worth \$30 per 1,000 at some places in the mines, and other things are selling in proportion.

The weather is stormy to-day, with a heavy fall of snow on the mountains.

The Pony Express is greeted with great enthusiasm by the people of the Valley, and as we have had but a semi-monthly communication with friends in the East is very encouraging.

The telegraph line is now complete to Miller's Station, 30 miles east of this city, and an office will be opened at that point during the present week. In two weeks the line will be 50 miles further east, and in eight days from St. Joseph to San Francisco, by telegraphic dispatches.

Although the weather has been unprecedentedly severe during the past winter, the road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains has been open for travel the entire season.

It is hoped that Congress will give this country a Territorial Government this month.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

By the Powhatan advices from Japan are received to the 15th of February. The Government of Japan had commenced stamping Mexican dollars, making them legal currency in that country, thus obviating one of the principal difficulties in procuring trade with foreigners.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant. The schooner Emma Rooke of New London, arrived at Honolulu on the 10th of March.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3—3 p. m. The market for the past week has been very quiet. The speculative operations which have characterized business since the year opened. Operators have completed their purchases for the week, and are now waiting for a rise in the market. The Washoe excitement is still influencing the country trade, and is causing a general depression. The market for the large operations to that region may work when the spring rains open. There is a more healthy demand for goods from the coast. The country trade has run low, and calling for supplies to meet the consumption. Heavy rains have fallen within the week, which must again obstruct trains for a few days. The market for the best brand of sugar is quiet. Candles are quietable at the. Ambrastine Oil is \$12 1/2 @ 15 1/2 per ton. Coffee unchanged. Rice, \$17 @ 18. Dry Goods still very heavy. Hides are low. Sugar is low. Flour is low. Fish quiet. Old cod is a drug. Fruit, in tin and glass, declining; a large domestic crop will soon come on the market. Dried fruits unchanged. Butter, 15 @ 16. Lard, 10 @ 11. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent. Fish quiet. Old cod is a drug. Fruit, in tin and glass, declining; a large domestic crop will soon come on the market. Dried fruits unchanged. Butter, 15 @ 16. Lard, 10 @ 11. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent.

Gunny Bag imported to 14c. Malt Liquors without improvement. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent.

Wines unchanged. Brandy, 15 @ 16. Lard, 10 @ 11. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent.

Wines unchanged. Brandy, 15 @ 16. Lard, 10 @ 11. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent.

Wines unchanged. Brandy, 15 @ 16. Lard, 10 @ 11. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent.

Wines unchanged. Brandy, 15 @ 16. Lard, 10 @ 11. Molasses and Sirups are low. Lard is low. Tallow is low. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oil quiet. 100 lbs. have in, which need transshipment for a market. Large lots of Hoped Oil from Japan will be sent.